The People's Korea

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Presidential Message to PLO Chairman

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on November 28 to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on "Day of World Solidarity with the Palestinian People."

The message reads:

On "Day of World Solidarity with the Palestinian People" I extend warm militant greetings to you and, through you, to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Palestinian people have waged a protracted sacred struggle against the vicious aggression and brutal suppression of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists and for taking back legitimate national rights including the rights to return home and establish an independent state. This is part of the common struggle of the oppressed people against imperialism and for independence and enjoys the profound support of the world people as the days go by.

The Korean people have actively supported and encouraged the Palestinian people in their national liberation struggle from the first days of the Palestinian problem and will as ever invariably and firmly stand on their side till they win final victory.

Reaffirming our full support to the cause of Palestinian liberation, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you, the Palestinian resistance fighters and the entire people great success in their just struggle for achieving national independence and territorial integrity.

S. Korean Students Keep Fighting

Before U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to south Korea, anti-U.S. and anti-"government" demonstrations took place at 17 universities, 145 students were arrested and 1 student was killed.

The Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems, based on information from south Korean Christian sources, disclosed these figures on Dec. 2.

Sources within the dissident movement had said that 72 students were arrested during the two-week period prior to Reagan's visit on November 12-14. (Even this figure is about two-and-a-half times the number of students arrested by police during a normal two-week period.)

According to the Tokyo-based Christian organization, campus protests took place at 13 universities in Seoul, 2 in Taejon, 1 in Kwangju, 1 in Chongju.

One student of Seoul National University died in the Nov. 6 on-campus demonstration after falling from a multi-storey school building from where he was leading the demonstration, shouting anti-Reagan and anti-Chon slogans.

After Reagan left Seoul, students did not stop their protest actions against the Chon Du Hwan junta and its supporter the United States.

On Nov. 25, some 500 students of **Yonsei University**, a private institution in Seoul, staged an anti-"government" on-campus demonstration.

The demonstration started when three students scattered 100 copies of anti-"government" leaflets on the campus at around 12:25 P.M.

Students of the prestigious school also staged a demonstration on Nov. 21.

Meanwhile, there was an anti-"government" demonstration on the campus of **Seoul National University**, the most prestigious school in south Korea, on Nov. 25.

Students of the university also took protest action on Nov. 22.

Students of **Koryo University**, a private school in Seoul, on Nov. 17 staged an anti-"government" demonstration, and some of them took to the streets to throw rocks at a police station and the building of the Seoul Sinmun Company.

Police arrested and detained Kim Sun Ju and Kim Jong Yon, students of **Ewha Womans University** in Seoul, November 22 on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration," because they had participated in the anti-"government" struggle.

Police arrested and detained seven students of **Seoul National University** on same charges on November 16 and walked off Kim Je Ma, a student of **Sogang University**, on November 17.

Besides, police arrested two women students of **Busan National University** on November 18 because they called for an anti-"government" demonstration.

Despite Chon junta's severe suppression, south Korean students continue to fight for campus freedom, restoration of democracy and the resignation of Chon Du Hwan. Photo shows students of Seoul National University throwing rocks at riot police in the May 28, 1981 on-campus demonstration.

Washington Intends to Have Nuclear Supremacy in Europe: Pyongyang

Moscow said that it would suspend the Soviet-U.S. talks and take measures against the nuclear arms buildup of the Americans to cope with the new situation in which they began deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in the NATO member nations.

In this connection, Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 28 carried an article titled "The U.S. Imperialists' Moves for Nuclear Arms Buildup in Europe," which says in part:

Mr. Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in his recent statement denounced the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and declared that the Soviet Union would take a series of measures to cope with this.

Such measures are connected with the start of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the member nations of NATO.

The first U.S. cruise missiles to be deployed in Western Europe arrived in Britain on Nov. 17 and first Pershing-2 missiles parts transferred in West Germany.

The world public considers that at present a "balance" is kept between nuclear arms forces of the Warsaw Treaty member nations and NATO as a whole.

However, since his assumption of office as U.S. President Reagan called for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to have nuclear supremacy.

Under such situation the Soviet-U.S. talks for reducing medium-range nuclear missiles began in Geneva on November 30, 1981.

In the talks, the Soviet Union tried to realize the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons without destroying the balance of nuclear armed forces between the East and West to guarantee peace and security.

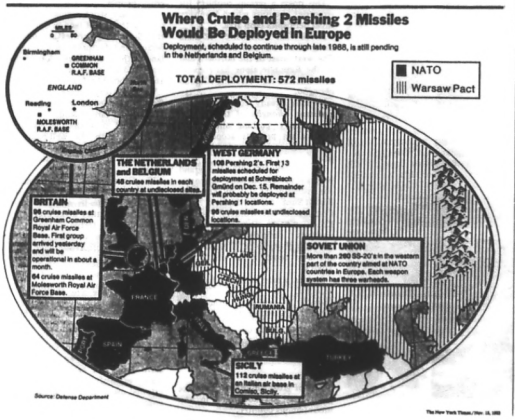
But the United States in the talks demanded a unilateral withdrawal of the Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles from Eastern Europe. It held that if the Soviet Union refuse to accept this demand, it would deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles of new type in the member nations of NATO from the end of this year.

By so doing, the Americans intend to have nuclear supremacy in Europe.

The "zero option" and "provisional proposal" brought forward by the United States are aimed for a unilateral withdrawal of Soviet missiles to destroy the balance of nuclear weapons between the East and West and let the NATO member nations have more nuclear weapons than the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union warned that

(Continued on page 8)


Where Cruise and Pershing 2 Missiles Would Be Deployed in Europe
Deployment, scheduled to continue through late 1988, is still pending in the Netherlands and Belgium.
TOTAL DEPLOYMENT: 572 missiles
NATO
Warsaw Pact
Birmingham
GREENHAM COMMON R.A.F. BASE
ENGLAND
Reading
London
MOLESWORTH R.A.F. BASE
THE NETHERLANDS and BELGIUM
48 cruise missiles in each country at undisclosed sites
WEST GERMANY
108 Pershing 2's. First 13 missiles scheduled for deployment at Schwäbisch Gmünd on Dec. 15. Remainder will probably be deployed at Pershing 1 locations.
96 cruise missiles at undisclosed locations.
BRITAIN
96 cruise missiles at Greenham Common Royal Air Force Base. First group arrived yesterday and will be operational in about a month.
64 cruise missiles at Molesworth Royal Air Force Base.
SOVIET UNION
More than 260 SS-20's in the western part of the country aimed at NATO countries in Europe. Each weapon system has three warheads.
SICILY
112 cruise missiles at an Italian air base in Comiso, Sicily.
FRANCE
SPAIN
Source: Defense Department
The New York Times/Nov. 28, 1983

DPRK Blasts U.S.-S. Korea Drills

The DPRK on Dec. 3 called three days of joint maneuveres by U.S. and south Korean military forces "a grave military provocation against the northern half of Korea" and "an undiguised nuclear threat of the fanatics of 'strength' to the Korean people."

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, in a signed commentary, said: "The war reharsal was timed to coincide with the ever more frantic war provocation moves of the Americans after Reagan's south Korea trip."

The American and south Korean forces staged an extremely provocative war rehearsal dubbed "combined airforce exercise" all over south Korea from November 29 through December 1 allegedly for increasing the "combined operational capacity".

Hurled into the war rehearsal were F4s, F15s, F16s, B52s and other latest types of fighter planes, bombers and AWACS of the U.S.

(Continued on page 8)

Development of Agriculture in Korea (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Land Resources and Its Rational Use in DPRK

Land is the basic means of agricultural production and constitutes a valuable asset of the country.

Rational exploitation and utilization of land resources is necessary more than anything else to strengthen national independence and provide a happy life to the people through the solution of the food and agricultural problems.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"We have no other land than our 3,000 *ri*. We must turn this land to better account by administering and improving it properly. If we make the best use of our land, the entire Korean people can lead as affluent a life as we wish." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 275.)

President Kim Il Sung's teaching throws light on our Government's position on providing a good life to our people through effective exploitation and utilization of the land resources of the country on the principle of self-reliance.

1. Land Resources in DPRK

The northern half of our country has two million *chongbo* of arable land, which is no more than 15 per cent of the territory. Mountains account for nearly 80 per cent of it.

Arable land, except orchards, mulberry fields and the like, is 1,600,000 *chongbo* in all, of which paddy fields occupy 650,000 *chongbo* and non-paddy fields, 950,000 *chongbo*. This is a very small area, with less than 0.1 *chongbo* going round per capita.

In pursuance of the wise policy set forth by President Kim Il Sung, state-run crop and stock farms were set up and cooperative reorganization was carried out along socialist lines in a short span of time after the war. This resulted in the establishment of socialist relations of landownership in our country.

In our country land is now placed under state and cooperative ownership, and the land under cooperative ownership is predominant.

Establishment of socialist landownership eventually removed all sources of exploitation and poverty which ravaged our rural areas for thousands of years and turned them into a socialist countryside where farmers work collectively and lead a free and happy life.

In April 1977 President Kim Il Sung promulgated the land law, a new land development programme aimed at legally consolidating all the successes gained in settling the land problem.

The land law stipulates the relations of landownership in our country and matters pertaining to the development, conservation, management and use of land which are to be effected according to the general plan for land development.

It provides a legal guarantee for rational use of land in our country.

2. Intensive Utilization of Arable Land

Intensive use of existing farmlands is most important in developing and using land.

President Kim Il Sung said that there is no bad land for a diligent farmer. Putting up the slogan "Don't let an inch of land lie idle!" right after liberation, he wisely led our people to take as good care of the crop fields as flower gardens.

Under his wise leadership we used our best efforts to raise the fertility of land. We have carried out soil analysis several times throughout the country and drew up tables of soil analysis for all plots. On this basis, land is improved and various kinds of chemical fertilizers are applied in proper combination under a scientific manuring system to meet the specific conditions of the soil.

Fields are ploughed deep and plenty of organic fertilizers applied. Green manure crops are planted in dry fields as the second crop after harvesting grain crops. Then the fields are upturned deeply.

All acidified lands have been improved mainly by spreading large quantities of slaked lime and slag. Damage by cold and dampness has been prevented by thoroughly establishing a drainage system in the cold and damp fields.

According to the nature-remaking policy we have dynamically pushed ahead with land development to raise the fertility of land and make effective use of it.

Large irrigation projects and a number of medium and small irrigation projects were carried out long ago in a mass movement. Recently active steps have been taken to use underground water for irrigation, such as digging wells and ponds and driving in pointed pieces of pipes everywhere.

Great effort has been expended on the projects of drawing off standing water. As a result, drainage pumping stations and ditches have been built wherever water could stagnate. This has made it possible to prevent damage by standing water.

Our land is mountainous and sharply declined and rain falls in torrents in summer. So, sturdy embankments were built on all rivers and on the coasts and afforestation work was widely carried out. In consequence, the fields are completely safe against natural calamities.

Thus, our farmlands always provide a sure guarantee for high, stable yields in any drought and rainy season.

We are carrying out land rezoning and terracing to introduce comprehensive mechanization in all fields.

Our country is mountainous and has a great many hillside fields and tiny plots of paddies and non-paddies which are the residue of private farming in the past.

We are removing useless ridges between fields and readjusting all fields to make the plots large and regular-shaped.

Besides, we readjusted strips along railways, highways and waterways, filled up pools and moved houses scattered in the fields to the foot of mountains.

We are energetically launching a campaign to terrace hillside fields with over 16 degrees' gradient in a mass movement.

County land development offices have been set up under the county cooperative farm management committees to carry out land development successfully.

Further, we are increasing the utilization of land to the maximum by improving farming methods.

We have increased the area under high-yielding crops by improving distribution of crop areas on the principle of the right crop on the right soil.

We attach special importance to plant-by-plant or cluster-by-cluster farming to raise land utilization.

High-yielding and low-stature varieties are grown with the progress of the green revolution, and chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals including weed killers, farm machines and various other material and technical means are widely used. As a result, about twice as much or more plants are planted per *pyong* of crop area as before.

Plant-by-plant or cluster-by-cluster farming method which means increasing the number of plants or clusters and tending each of them well to produce a full yield, contributes greatly to increasing the yields.

In our country the land space is utilized both horizontally and cubically through the adoption of a new catch cropping method by which crops of low- and high-statures are grown together. Ridges between and edges of fields, riverside strips and all idle lands are planted with crops.

Although our country has a short farming season, two-crop farming is made through introducing early-ripening and high-yielding varieties to make the best use of the land.

3. Land Reclamation

In order to increase food and agricultural production steadily it is necessary to extend crop area.

This poses a serious problem for countries like ours which have very small per-capita crop area.

Korea has extensive tideland along the west and south coasts. The west coast of the northern half of the Republic alone has reclaimable tideland far exceeding 300,000 *chongbo*.

We have already reclaimed tens of thousand *chongbo* of tideland by energetically pushing ahead with reclamation projects according to the bold tideland development plan.

In conformity with the grand programme of socialist economic construction set out by President Kim Il Sung at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, we are now conducting a vigorous campaign to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland along the west coast by the end of the 1980's.

Besides, a mass campaign has been launched to acquire 200,000 *chongbo* of new land through land rezoning and reclamation of hills.

4. Rational Exploitation of Mountains for Agriculture

It is of great importance to make good use of mountains in our mountainous country.

President Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of exploiting mountains well in mountainous areas and making good use of the sea in the coastal areas.

In the past the imperialists devastated our mountains by robbing them of timber.

Today, however, we have extensively planted useful trees on the mountains and improved the composition of forests. In this way we are increasing the assets of the country and making effective use of them for agriculture.

Upholding the policy President Kim Il Sung set forth at the historic enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party held in Pukchong in 1961, our people extensively planted orchards on hills across the country, bringing their area to 300,000 *chongbo*. These orchards thriving with fruits of all kinds are a brilliant fruition of our people's efforts and a valuable asset to be handed down to posterity.

Besides, we are developing stockbreeding by using pastures on hills and natural feed for raising sheep, cows, rabbits and other grass-eating domestic animals. We also keep bees on a wide scale.

Following the Party's policy of extensively creating forests of economic value, oil-bearing trees, trees for fibre and pulp-wood and other trees of economic value have been planted on all hills of the country. Edible and medicinal herbs, wild fruit trees and oil-bearing plants are actively protected and multiplied and collected for effective use.

In pursuance of our Party's policy we are striving to create two million *chongbo* of forest in the near future.

5. Improvement of Land Administration

Conservation and administration of land, a valuable asset of the country, are of special importance.

The state draws up a land development plan and, on this basis, exploits and uses it in a rational way.

Conservation and administration of land should be the common concern of the whole country and the entire people.

There are strict regulations concerning the use of land in our country. Such irregularities as building houses and factories on cultivated land without the permission of the state and encroaching upon forests are prohibited by law.

We are strengthening the education of the people in the spirit of taking good care of land.

Our land is a valuable national asset for both the well-being of the present generation and the prosperity of the generations to come.

The Government of the Republic strengthens the education of the working people in socialist patriotism, so that they make every tiny plot of land fertile without encroaching upon it or losing it, and exert all their efforts to make proper use of the land resources of the country.

Thanks to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Party centre, great success has been achieved in food and agricultural production through the rational use of land resources in our country.

In the future too, we will strive to solve food and agricultural problems successfully through more rational use of land resources of the country.

(To be continued.)

A view of Chongsan Co-operative Farm Village.

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (7)

A woman doctor talks with a family in the district in her charge. She spreads knowledge on public health among people, showing a chart on "our life and nutrition."

All Public Health Organizations Are People's Schools Of Hygiene

(Continued from the previous issue)

The head of the clinic was a quiet-speaking and gentle doctor. But when he began to talk about preventive medicine he became gradually eloquent, and spoke waving his hand. After all, preventive medicine is the very centre of socialist medicine in the DPRK.

"The clinic consists of specialist departments to provide complete preventive medicine to the people. It is essentially different from hospitals and clinics with specialist departments in capitalist countries. There are 10 children's doctors in the Ansan-dong (ward) general clinic. Of them, four are doctors in charge of students. We have six physicians, four gynecologists and two dentists. There is one each doctor in the following departments: The nose and ears department, ophthalmology, dermatology, physiotherapy, tuberculosis, hepatitis, traditional Korean medicine and the department of X-rays. Besides, there are three doctors each in the departments of checkup and pharmacy. These 13 departments and the department of pharmacy compose a general clinic.

The most important work for preventive medicine is hygiene-education work. This is done as follows: Doctors do their work for people who came to a health and medical organization (in this case, the Ansan general clinic) and for patients who come for medical examination or treatment; moreover, they do hygiene-education work, actively going out to people's groups in the districts (a town-association); their place of work in the districts. Then, they enlighten the popular masses on health and medicare. After all, 'knowledge is power' and knowledge should be improved.

For this purpose, we health workers become guides to spread knowledge on hygiene. We should lead people to health by showing examples ourselves. Not only a basic health organization in the district like ours but also every medical institution in the DPRK is school to teach people a knowledge of health hygiene, from a medical standpoint. Therefore it is proper for a doctor, a teacher of health hygiene, to draw posters and prepare wall charts as teaching materials."

President Kim Il Sung said to the health workers of the DPRK on Nov. 30, 1951 that they should spread knowledge on public health among people, that medical organizations should serve as schools of public health and hygiene and that health workers should lead in improving public knowledge on hygiene, in order to take preventive measures against diseases. These words are remembered by health workers at all health medical organization in the DPRK and form their guiding idea. I could find. This in the work of the Ansan general clinic.

All Doctors Make Door-to-Door Visits

Then, a woman doctor (pediatrist) was called in. She had just come back from health education work with a people's group in the district in her charge. She showed me her "hygiene education pocket-book."

Written down in it were she talks on hygiene and the dates of her visits. Written in it were how she did the ask (form of education), what she talked about (subjects) and how many people participated in the meeting, and which people's group (town-association) it was and what workplace it was (place to education), and frequency of her visits. She said to me that she visited a group of 9–15 members once a week usually. She added what she should do in order to prevent a disease and what efforts were needed in order to strengthen the body.

She said that that day she visited houses in the 32nd people's group and talked with 10 members of two families, including grandfathers, grandmothers, children and mothers about how to reduce salt intake, showing a chart on "our life and nutrition", which was about the size of a newspaper. Salt causes hypertension. There are a lot of traditional salty foods according to the eating habits of the Koreans.

The Health Department (Welfare Ministry) proposes to use less than 10 grams of salt a day. So, we talk many times in concrete terms about seasoning foods by using less chemical seasonings and to become accustomed to weak taste for health."

She uses texts and illustrations prepared by "Hygiene Education Corporation," attached to the Health Department. As previously stated, "doctor registration system" in the advanced medical countries of the world such as represented by "National Health Service (NHS) in England and SSN in Italy operate in such a way that a registred doctor (home doctor of a general doctor) takes primary medical care when a person gets ill. But these systems provide health care (health and prevention), or don't tell people what they should do to prevent a disease. The medical system itself in the advanced industrial capitalist countries is only for medical treatment. All the various reforms and changes in the organizations, are in a word, intended to hold down the growing national medical expenses. Accordingly, these reforms are patch-up measures and are far from eradicating problems in the system.

A health preservation policy itself is rich in content. It is not something like giving preventive injections of all sorts to children and letting them swim in school pools. Health policy invalues city planning, greening work and traffic policy as we have seen in Pyongyang City... In a work, not only man should not be ill but also he should be in good health. He should be in the most desirable condition, physically, mentally and socially. For this purpose, what should he do? Health preservation policy is intended to solve this problem. It is to be desired that importance be attached to medical policy and be enforced from the standpoint of health preservation. This is health policy for protecting people's health (the World Health Charter of the World Health Organization, 1946).

(To be continued)

News on Socialist Construction In DPRK

New-Type Automatic Reeling Machine

The Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory recently manufactured a new-type automatic reeling machine.

This machine is 1.4 times in the reeling speed and 1.2 times in the per worker productivity, 22 per cent lower in electric consumption per spindle and 1.2 times longer in its life span as compared with the old one.

The newly introduced cleaning and ventilation devices in the machine rid thread of impurities. The starting device being automatic, the machine is handy in operation and safe.

Many Minor Chemical Factories Built

Korea has built nearly 30 medium and small scale chemical factories over the last one year and more.

Many branch factories, workshops and producers' cooperatives turning out minor chemical products have made their appearance in all parts of the country.

As a result, the production capacity of the minor chemical industry depending on local raw materials has increased more than 1.5 times.

According to data available at the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the output of reagents, dyestuffs, paints and fundamental chemical products showed an increase of over 1.8 times in one year and a half.

The variety of the chemicals has grown by more than 70 kinds in all provinces.

Specially, in South Hamgyong Province, it has increased by over 150 kinds in the same period.

Successes in Cinematics

Korea produced many films of high ideological and artistic value this year.

"In Southern Manchuria", the seventh part of the feature film "The Star of Korea", holds a particular place among them.

The film impressively shows the guidance of President Kim Il Sung in directing the Korean revolution in the initial period of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle along the road of shining victory, pulling through manifold trials and ordeals.

The film makes the Korean people renew their firm determination to deeply study the glorious history of the revolutionary activities of the President and to be true revolutionaries fighting all their lives for the party and the leader, the country and the people.

This year saw the production of feature films based on the revolutionary traditions such as "Undaunted People" which depicts the struggle of people in the guerrilla base-liberated area to firmly defend their guerrilla zone against a large-scale "punitive" offensive of the Japanese imperialists in the period of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle and "Rhododendron" which represents the struggle of an anti-Japanese woman revolutionary fighter.

Many feature films of high cognitive and educational value based on the realities were also produced.

Typical works are "The County Party Chief Secretary", "The Pledge Made That Day" (the second part of "With a Single Heart"), "Wolmi Island", "A Loyal Heart", "A Year of Great Change" and "Through Ordeals."

These films showing the typical traits of true functionaries and members of the Party and ardent patriots through vivid artistic depiction powerfully inspire the working people with great influence to socialist construction.

Among the films moving the people are such shorts reflecting the Party line and policy in time as "Starting Point" and "The Day When the Cable Car Runs" and such scout films as "In Search of a Clue" and "Target amidst Haze."

A notable success of this year is the creation of films based on Korea-China friendship. The feature film "A New Legend on the Piryu" and the documentary film "The Blood-Sealed Korea Friendship" convincingly prove on vivid artistic canvas that Korea-China friendship with a historically-long tradition will be everlasting.

Nearly 100 documentary films including "The 35th Birthday of the DPRK", "Thus We Rose from Debris" and "Revolutionary Obligation" and scores of scientific films including "Section Doctor System" and "Reclamation of Tideland" were created.

Successes Scored in Applying Juche Methods Of Farming

All the cooperative fields of Korea are overflowing with joy over bumper crops these days.

Granaries on the West Coast reaped bumper crops by thoroughly implementing the demands of the Juche methods of farming despite the unfavourable weather conditions this year.

Ryonggang county in Nampo Municipality produced over 4,000 more tons of grain this year than last year. Wolmae, Songam, Posong and many other cooperative farms in the county boosted grain output per hectare by an average of 800 kilograms to over one ton in maize and hundreds of kilograms in rice abpve last year.

Many cooperative farms in Unryul and Sinchon counties and other areas of South Hwanghae Province also upped the per hectare rice yield by over 500 kilograms and that of maize by over 700 kilograms on an average above last year.

Farming proved successful in the Eastern Coast area, tod.

The Hamhung plain of South Hamgyong Province, a granary on the East Coast, surpassed last year's level by far in grain output and thus overfulfiled the grain production plan for this year.

Hochon County in this province brought in 2.2 more tons of maize from each hectare on an average and more than 400 kg of rice, taking the county as a whole. Especially, the Hoamsong Cooperative Farm reaped 3.6 more tons of maize from each hectare on an average and the Chungpyong Cooperative Farm more than 2.7 tons than last year.

With joy over bumper harvest the cooperative farms in all parts of the country are accelerating the preparations for the income distribution and for the next year's farming preparations.

Farmers Move to New Houses

286 Peasant families moved to new houses recently at the Tongrim Cooperative Farm in Mundok County, south Pyongan Province, on the West Coast of Korea.

These 2-storeyed, 3-storeyed and 4-storeyed garden-style and tower-style houses linked to a central heating system is furnished with expensive furniture, TV sets, sewing machines and so forth.

The large vestibule, the kitchen, the larder, the bathroom and the bath toilet are all convenient to the farmers' life.

Over thirty public buildings and productive establishments including a house of culture, a gymnasium, a youth school, a people's hospital, a general store have make their appearance in the village, besides the dwelling houses.

The farmers of the Tongrim village resembling a modern town have become to lead a cultural life as good as that of the urban population.

Now Korean farmers live in modern houses built at state expense.

The state built modern houses for 957,000 peasant families in the period from 1964 to 1980.

In recent years a large number of farmers moved to new modern houses. Among them were 1,240 peasant families in the Koksan plain in Singye, North Hwanghae Province.

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (10)

(Continued from the previous issue)

On October 9, 1957, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the atrocities committed by the US imperialist aggressor army in south Korea.

Following is the main content of the statement:

The Government of the DPRK strongly demands that the United Nations should pay due attention to US imperialist aggression on Korea and the atrocities of the US army against south Korean people, since these are committed under the cloak of UN;

The Government of the Republic is resolutely opposed to any act of wrecking the Armistice Agreement by the United States; the Korean Armistice Agreement should be strictly observed and the armistice should be converted into a durable peace;

To hasten a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, an international conference should be held at the earliest date, in which the nations concerned are widely represented.

On October 29, 1957, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a letter to the Chairman of the 12th Session of the UN General Assembly and the UN Secretary-General in connection with the unwarranted resolution on the Korean question adopted at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

Following is the main content of the letter:

The Government of the DPRK considers absolutely unwarranted *the resolution of the plenary meeting* of the UN General Assembly dated October 25, 1957, which declared that south Korea alone "is qualified for UN membership";

Stressing that this UN resolution will only obstruct the settlement of the Korean question, the DPRK Government recognizes that an international conference of the nations concerned, with north and south Korean representation, will help to eliminate the obstacle to a fair settlement of the Korean question, an obstacle laid by the unjustified act of the US government.

On October 30, 1957, the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology sent a letter to south Korean technicians, inviting them to its Second Congress.

The keynote of the letter follows:

We invite the representatives of technicians' organization of south Korea or individual technicians to the Second Congress of the Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology to be held in Pyongyang on November 25 this year;

The participation of south Korean technicians in this congress will be a good opportunity for technical and cultural exchange between the north and the south and for a rapid technological progress. It will also contribute to contact and negotiation between both sides and the peaceful reunification of the country.

On December 18, 1957, the Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart to the following effect:

According to the decision of the International Olympic Committee and out of a common desire of the athletes and the rest of the Korean people, the Olympic Committee of the DPRK proposes that the Olympic Committees of north and south Korea join their efforts to form single teams for the 17th International Olympic Games. In order to discuss practical measures, we request that the representatives of the Olympic Committees and athletes of both sides meet at a suitable place within 1958.

The Pyongyang mass rally congratulating the 3rd Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which reclarified the DPRK's policy for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and set forth a new proposal to realize it. (April, 1956)

On December 19, 1957, the Second Congress of the DFRF issued an appeal to all the fellow countrymen to the following effect:

We advocate a coalition of all the political parties, organizations and personalities who want peaceful reunification; we will join hands *with all those who want the peaceful* reunification of the country, regardless of their past records or present occupations;

Political parties, public organizations, and individual personages in north and south Korea, let us meet each other and have a heart-to-heart talk;

Let us contact each other and talk with each other to effect north-south visits and exchange and achieve peaceful reunification.

On December 28, 1957, at the plenary meeting of the Asian and African Peoples Solidarity Conference, the delegation of the DPRK submitted the following resolution:

1. Regarding self-determination of a nation's destiny as the legitimate right of that nation, we hold that the question of Korean reunification should be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves and that any foreign pressure against Korean people's will should never be tolerated;

2. Regarding US imperialist occupation of south Korea as an obstacle to a peaceful solution of the Korean question and as the cause of all misfortunes of the Korean people, we demand that all the foreign troops withdraw from Korea simultaneously, that the armed forces of north and south Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively to lighten the military burdens imposed on the people and that the barbarities committed by the US imperialist occupation army in south Korea should be stopped at once and the criminals be severely punished;

3. We oppose the shipment of new-type weapons into south Korea, and demand that appropriate measures be taken to ensure strict observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement and to convert the Korean armistice into a durable peace at an early date;

4. We assert that a conference of the states concerned in which Asian countries are widely represented should be opened at an early date in order to accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea, and at the same time, we appeal to all the Korean people and north and south Korean authorities to realize mutual contact in the interests of the nation and world peace.

On February 5, 1958, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement demanding simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops from north and south Korea.

Following is the main content of the statement:

Recognizing that the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea and Korea's peaceful reunification are matters that must be settled urgently, the Government of the DPRK urges that following steps should be taken immediately:

1. The US army and all other foreign troops including the Chinese People's Volunteers should pull out from south and north Korea simultaneously so as to ease the tension in Korea and settle the Korean question in a peaceful manner;

To this end, the states with their armies stationed in Korea should take measures to withdraw them from Korea at once;

The occupation of south Korea by the US forces can never be justified; there is no reason for their continued presence in south Korea;

2. An all-Korea free election should be held within a definite period after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from north and south Korea;

To this end, free activities of all political parties, public organizations and political and social figures, as well as the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, should be guaranteed legally in all parts of north and south Korea;

Suppression of the activities of political parties and of free speech now rampant in south Korea should be prohibited strictly;

3. North-south negotiations should be held on an equal basis at an early date in order to discuss the problems related to economic and cultural exchange between the north and the south and to the nationwide election;

Correspondence between the north and the south and free visits of peaceful inhabitants should be ensured;

Economic exchange between the north and the south could be made at designated places chosen respectively by each side;

For a coordinated development of the Korean language and national culture in general, scholars, men of culture, artists and athletes of north and south Korea should come into contact and their joint activities should be guaranteed;

4. The Government of the DPRK has already reduced its armed forces by 80,000, and insists on the reduction of military strength of the north and the south to the minimum in the near future;

The south Korean authorities should immediately accede to the reasonable proposal of the DPRK Government for disarmament to ease the tension between both sides and lighten the oppressive military burdens imposed upon the south Korean people to maintain the augmented "south Korean army".

On March 26, 1958, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF issued a statement on the summing up of the all-people campaign for signature.

Following is the main content of the statement:

According to the decision of the Second Congress of the DFRF, an all-people campaign for signature was conducted in the whole area of the northern half of the Republic from December 27, 1957 to February 1958, "Demanding an immediate end to atomic and hydrogen weapons tests and unconditional prohibition of their production and use, opposing the US imperialist manoeuvres to turn south Korea into an atomic base, and demanding the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army from south Korea";

The signature campaign was participated in by 6,458,961 persons from all strata in the northern half of the Republic — workers, peasants, students, scientists, cultural workers, handicraftsmen, entrepreneurs, traders, religious men and so on;

There is no reason why the US aggressor army should stay in south Korea, and nothing can justify its occupation;

It must be withdrawn from south Korea at once.

On October 28, 1958, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Following is the main content of the statement:

On the initiative of the Government of the People's Republic of China taken in support of the statement of the DPRK Government dated February 5, 1958, the Chinese People's Volunteers had completely withdrawn from Korea by October 26, 1958;

Now that five years has elapsed since the end of the Korean war, and since the Chinese People's Volunteers took the lead in withdrawing, the US imperialist aggressive army has no reason to stay in south Korea;

If the US imperialist aggressive troops leave south Korea, our country will certainly be reunified peacefully on a democratic basis by the Koreans themselves;

Therefore, the Government of the DPRK strongly demands once more that the US imperialist aggressive army should withdraw from south Korea at once.

On May 22, 1959, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the fact that the puppet Syngman Rhee clique had begun to implement their "emigration" plan in real earnest under the manipulation of the US imperialists.

The keynote of the statement follows:

Out of its desire to save our divided nation from their misfortune, and the south Korean compatriots from their sufferings and miseries at an early date, the Government of the DPRK is ready to negotiate with the representatives of the south Korean authorities at any time, scrapping off their past;

We will join hands with any persons who want the peaceful reunification of the country, without asking their past records;

In order to remove the artificial barrier which keeps the parents and brothers separated within a hailing distance from seeing each other and even hearing from each other, and to ensure the freedom of visit for all the people of the north and south, the Government of the Republic proposes to the south Korean authorities to open Panmunjom, Cholwon and other spots on which the both sides agree, as free entries;

We always keep the door open to everyone who wants free visits, and will provide him with personal security and all conveniences.

On June 18, 1959, the Korean National Peace Congress sent a letter to the UN Secretary-General, demanding the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army from south Korea.

The letter pointed out that all the Korean people's misfortunes and sufferings were directly due to the US imperialists who were occupying south Korea under the usurped UN flag and requested that measures should be taken to force the US imperialist aggressive army out of south Korea so as to hasten the peaceful solution of the Korean question and maintain and consolidate peace in the Far East and the rest of Asia.

On October 27, 1959, the Sixth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK discussed the question of the peaceful reunification of the country and adopted a letter to the "House of Representatives" and the people of south Korea.

The gist of the report and the letter follows:

We demand that the governments of United States and other countries which have stationed their armies in south Korea, give due consideration to the situation prevailing in Korea and take practical measures to withdraw their armies without delay;

(To be continued)

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with The Sekai (8)

(Continued from the previous issue)

3 Reality of Chon Du Hwan's " Regime"

Mr. Kim: As for the question of majority, I'll never say that we, the democratic forces, are a majority and that Chon Du Hwan is a minority.

The only thing we need is freedom of speech and freedom of election.

I'll recognize Chon Du Hwan as our just president if people support Chon from a free standpoint.

Today, Japanese mass communication media say, "Kim Dae Jung, and "other two Kims" are men of the past." But, then, why is the "regime" hard on us "three Kims"?

I hope journalists to see things analytically.

If the Chon "regime" is stable, why doesn't it permit the students at least to debate freely on their campuses.

Speaking of Japanese mass communication media, I was really impressed by some Japanese correspondents in our country. But, generally speaking, they are too eager not to be regarded by the "government" as undesirable.

In some sense, their head offices are responsible for this. Because they want to keep their branch offices in Seoul whatever concession they make to the Chon "regime".

Yet, it is no use sending correspondents to foreign countries if they can't write as they like. So I want Japanese journalists to be respected ones.

I am not speaking about the problem of myself or about south Korean democratization. I wish them to look into the reality of things more analytically and report what they see thruthfully.

4 The Situation of The South Korean Economy And Solution of Its Problems

Mr. Y: Next, I'd like to ask you about two points on the south Korean economy. Some reporters say the Chon "regime" is fairly stable, they also say both the "regime" and Japan which supports it actively have difficult problems of their own.

Japan has given $4 billion to the Chon "regime" in economic aid, and it is reported that the Japanese financial circles and corporations have never had so close relations with as they do now, and many economic conferences have been held successfully between Japan and south Korea.

But even Japanese economic leaders regard the south Korean economy as being in serious trouble.

In fact, the south Korean economy saddled with heavy foreign debts is very serious, and the Chon "regime" seems to be in trouble. One thing which I want to ask you is what you think of this situation, and what you think is the way to settle the difficult problems of the south Korean economy.

Your country has many tasks to fulfill. Needless to say, the most crucial tasks are those of "reunification", "north-south dialogue and exchange" and "democratization of south Korea" which is necessary for these tasks.

But the other thing is its economic problems. I think they have always been important tasks of your country. On this point, too, I know you made public detailed economic policy as a presidential candidate in 1971, but I'd like to ask you about your opinion, if you have a solution to your country's problems.

Mr. Kim: South Korea confronts the following economic problems. At first, its foreign debts have increased to $40 billion from 20 billion at the time when "president" Pak was assassinated.

In terms of the amount of debts, it ranks the fourth, following Brazil, Mexico, and the Argentine, but south Korea has the highest debt per capita.

Brazil's debts amount to $650 per person, but the ROK's is over $1,000 per person. The crucial point is that we have no solution for the problem of paying back the debt.

Now we pay interest in addition to the principal sums. As a result, our country is borrowing high interest short-term loans to pay the interest, and the debt situation is aggravating.

The second problem is "export". South Korea has developed export to a certain degree like most dictatorial regimes, as it is possible for a dictatorial regime to give "government" guidance to industry, and suppress labor movements.

But, in order to attain higher technical levels to compete with other countries after reaching a certain level, a free atmosphere is needed to promote creativity and give incentives to workers.

We can't expect a financial group to be a pioneer or economic leaders to be active where the government has a decisive power to determine the fortunes of business groups.

And even if an enterprising businessman has a wonderful idea, he would think it would be better for him to compromise with the authorities, as he lives in a society where he would be crushed by other people who are supported by the government.

The south Korean economy has already passed the stage that it could grow with law wages and "government" controls.

We should more accelerate our economic development by initiative and creativity, but the present "regime" can't recognize this.

In addition, our export slowdown is due to the policy followed by the "regime".

There have been no increase in our export in the past few years. On the contrary, our export has decreased in volume. This export decline is a fatal issue to the country whose economy has depended 70% or 80% on export.

Moreover, the "regime" is up against a thick wall in high technology areas while it is faced with setbacks in traditional industries.

Third, there are big gaps in the south Korean economy, and this too is due to the dictatorship.

Speaking about the gap between cities and the country side, south Korean papers recently reported 63% of south Korea's money is concentrated on Seoul. The population of Seoul has already grown to 9 million, or nearly 20.5% of the total population.

Seoul is peculiar in this respect in the world, because it has 20.5% of the total population. So, Seoul now has serious problems related to sewage, waterworks, traffic, housing.

While the country side is getting impoverished, and hopeless people are leaving their villages for Seoul or Pusan in large numbers, the re is another gap between big business and small business.

In a dictatorship, only the fields or areas which attract the dictator's concern can prosper. Big enterprises wield monopolistic power.

(To be continued)

Prompt World Reaction to DPRK's Statement: Bomb Blast in Rangoon

Foreign Mass Media

• The French paper "Le Monde" on November 6 carried the gist of the statement under the title "North Korea Refutes Slander of Burmese Authorities."

• The gist of the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement was also reported by Radio Gabon No. 1 November 7, Lagos television of Nigeria November 6, Radio Mogadiscio and the Sona News Agency of Somalia on November 5 and 6 under title "North Korea Denies Responsibility for Explosion" and the Indonesian paper "Merdeka" on November 8.

Foreign mass media continually reported the November 5 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

• A television of the Central African Republic on November 8 reported the November 5 statement.

• The U.S. paper "International Herald Tribune" November 7 pointed out that the statement of the Foreign Ministry of north Korea said Burma's severance of diplomatic relations with north Korea is a dangerous act gravely endangering peace in Asia and the world.

• The statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry was reported by the Jordanian paper "Jordan Times", the Senegalese paper "Le Soleil", a radio of Guyana, Finnish papers "Helsingin Sanomat" and "Uusi Suomi", the Swiss paper "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" and the Swiss News Agency, the Maltese paper "L'orizzoni" and a Maltese radio and the Nigerian paper "National Concord" and a Nigerian radio.

Various Organizations

• The Benin Committee for Friendship And Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 8 in support of the November 5 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK.

The statement of the Benin committee says:

We who have closely watched the recent explosion in Rangoon, Burma, reached a conclusion that the incident was a drama staged by Chon Du Hwan, a faithful stooge of the United States and Japan, to find a way out of his isolation and crisis at home and abroad in the north-south confrontation.

Through this incident we also concluded that Chon Du Hwan is a devil and human butcher without an equal who is making desperate efforts to prolong his dirty remaining days even by taking his subordinates to an alien land to kill them.

This notwithstanding, the Burmese authorities hurriedly broke off diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ignoring the normal international usage and failing to produce any evidence. This is very regrettable.

How can we agree with such step taken by Burma without making any prior notice after the traitor Chon Du Hwan fabricated the incident and entreated U.S. and Japanese masters to exercise influence upon Burma to break off diplomatic relations with the DPRK?

We hold that if Burma is an independent country it should explain this problem to the international community and clarify the truth of outside pressure.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a genuine independent and non-aligned peace-loving state siding with the third world countries and all the oppressed working masses of the world. On the contrary, the south Korean "regime" is nothing but an anti-national, anti-peace group without any sovereignty, which subsists only on the backing of the outside forces.

We demand that the Burmese government look straight at the stark reality, firmly stand on the side of justice in its stand on the Korean problem, restore diplomatic relations with the DPRK and break off all relations with the south Korean junta, the dirty human scum.

• The All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification issued a joint statement on November 9 in support of the November 5 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that it is needed for the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta, in the grip of crisis to link the Rangoon incident in a far-fetched way with the DPRK, the statement said:

As soon as the bomb blast took place in Rangoon, Chon Du Hwan, a marionette of the U.S., proclaimed an "emergency alert order" throughout south Korea and is waging an anti-communist smear campaign, intensifying military provocations against socialist Korea.

In this way this junta tries to put down a growing desire for reunification in south Korea and prolong its dirty "regime" even a day longer.

Pressed by the U.S. and their stooges, the Burmese government severed diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, shifting the blame for the incident on to the DPRK. This does not accord with the desires of the world peace-loving people.

Reagan, the boss of U.S., invaded Grenada and threatens peace in Asia and the world and visited Japan and south Korea for the purpose of hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea Tripartite Military Alliance.

We consider that the Burmese government should correctly realize that south Korea is a colony and military base of the U.S. and its "regime" is their puppet regime.

Public Figures

Zimbabwean and Nepalese figures made public statements and issued a talk in support of the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK.

• Moyo Urimbo, Chairman of the Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, said in his statement:

The facts so far revealed strongly suggest that the bomb blast in Rangoon might be a product of a plot of Chon Du Hwan group for finding a way out of the political crisis created within themselves by causing a shocking incident.

The successive fascist rulers of south Korea have invented such political intrigues and attempted to shift the blames for them on to the northern half of the DPRK whenever a political crisis was created within themselves or they wanted to remove their opposition forces.

The Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification fully supports the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and decisively denounces the political intrigues of the imperialists and their stooges.

• Dr. Tembamafk of Zimbabwean University stressed in his recent talk:

The Burmese government's unilateral step in severing diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, shifting the blame for the Rangoon explosion on to it, is an unjustifiable act which entirely goes against the international law and usage.

• Ram K. Karmacharya, Chairman of the Battan branch committee of the Nepalese World Peace Committee, said in a statement:

As soon as the Burmese incident broke out, the Chon Du Hwan group shifted the responsibility for this on to the DPRK and led the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war, raising a frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK row, while entreating the U.S. and Japanese masters to put a pressure upon the Burmese government to lay the blame for the incident at the door of the DPRK and the Burmese government took an abrupt step on the threshold of Reagan's south Korean tour. Judging from this, we regard the Burmese government's act as an irresponsible and unjustifiable one fanning the dangerous play with fire of the U.S., Japan and the south Korean junta that jeopardizes peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world, and decisively reject it.

Anti-U.S. Sentiments Mount In S. Korea

More than 1,000 students of Yonsei University, a private institution in Seoul, held a massive anti-Chon Du Hwan and anti-Reagan demonstration on September 29.

These photos were reproduced from Japanese TBS TV film.

Rodong Sinmun on Int'l Situation

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Nov. 30 reviewing the world situation in November, said November was a month during which Reagan drove the war chariot of U.S. This is proved by his tour of Japan and south Korea, invasion of Grenada and intensified arms buildup and military provocations in the vicinity of Cuba and Nicaragua, aimed intervention and concentration of U.S. forces in Lebanon and the Middle East and the start of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, noted the paper.

It said:

During his visit to Japan Reagan had confabs with Nakasone about the strengthening of "alliance relations" between the United States and Japan, the arms buildup and "increased operational assignments" of Japan. In south Korea he was closeted with Chon Du Hwan repeatedly to weave a war plot and inspected the frontline area.

Right after his tour of Asia Reagan sent the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and other top-level warlike messengers to this area to elaborate on war plans and a new organ called a "special inspection group for Japan" was set up in the U.S. administration.

In south Korea these U.S. warmaniacs cried for the introduction of more new type U.S. missiles and "nuclear retaliatory blow" at the northern half of the Republic.

Following again the old gunboat policy and "big stick policy" the U.S. ran wild in oppressing the small countries and nations which fall out of their favors.

Recently 5,000 U.S. troops again moved into Honduras bordering on Nicaragua and heavy weapons and war equipment are being introduced there massively. In the border areas of Nicaragua where war exercises dubbed "Big Pine-2" are going on, more than 11,000 troops and a large quantity of military equipment are concentrated. There are scores of U.S. war ships in the sea off Nicaragua and U.S. army reconnaissance planes are flying above Nicaragua almost every day to commit espionage.

Under the name of "peace keeping" the U.S. are strengthening their military occupation of Lebanon, while massing nearly 40 naval ships and 300 fighter-planes in the sea off Lebanon The U.S. have sent 1,800 marines mobilized in invading Grenada to Lebanon and deployed sophisticated missiles in the front-line area of the Syrian army to take a posture of armed intervention.

In November the Reagan government started deploying "Pershing 2" missiles in West European countries and cruise missiles in NATO member nations against the European socialist countries.

This tells that the U.S. offensive and war moves against the progressive forces of the world have entered a new adventurous stage.

Declaration of Democratization Struggle to Protect Campus: Seoul Nat'l Univ. Students

Follows a statement issued by the students of Seoul National University on Sep. 13, 1983, when Seoul National University students demonstrated and broke the silence of the campus which had continued since the start of the new term.

According to a Korea Communique report (Oct. 1 issue), six people were detained and two more went into hiding, refusing to join the army.

Follows the full text of the statement:

(Korea Communique is published in Tokyo by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korea Problems)

Who?

In the midst of silence and coercion to submit, can a torch be lit?

Fellow Students!

The quake of democracy's battle cry this past May in Kwan Ak even now leaves a ringing in our ears. Must we collapse from the enemy's renewed violence trying to quench the flame of truth in our hearts?

No! Absolutely not!

The struggle will continue full of our blood and sweat until the day of victory. During this past summer vacation, the "Compulsory Military Induction" treatment and the preservation of the "Graduate Quota System" affected great numbers of fellow students. And because of the removal of the street vendors, the New Street Development Plan, the Hyung Sung scandal, and the KAL incident, we have confirmed that the oppression and deception of these decisions come from the ruling regime's anti-democracy and anti-nationalism.

What do you know of how the so-called Compulsory Military Induction affected about thirty of our fellow students last August 1st and 17th? Or of the August 19th and 25th announcements on the Graduate Quota System? What? Will those students expelled from the campus become the nation's flame? What? As the nation's last fortress of intellect, are not the campuses becoming ill? The systematic oppression of the existing Graduate Quotas and the many political mobilizations were unable to stop our waves of anger. Are these things anything else than the last gasp of a dictatorial power which has become deathly pale?

Fellow Students!

The present regime cannot maintain its power without violent oppression at this campus. From the "Free Enterprise System," it evolved dependency on foreign powers; the monopoly zaibatsu structure has deepened in this fabricated ideology of suffering for advancement; and the workers and farmers who are under the middle class are more extensively exploited. These things underly the regime's policy.

Also, the confusion in the money market in the world economic depression has resulted in a limit to the expansion of the regime's foreign dependency. In the case of the IMF, the economic development plan was revised because of foreign demands. As a result, there was even more naked exploitation of the people. The present regime's anti-nationalistic character was truly shown by the tax increases and the freeze on wages and the estimate of welfare.

The "Grand Reform Structure," an anti-nationalist method of control oppressing democratic powers by force, was strengthened from its use in the atrocious slaughter at Kwangju. On campus, its concrete use through the Assembly and Demonstration Law, the machinery for the Graduate Quota System, physical oppression as well as campus investigations has recently come to cover all kinds of cases. We can see the Compulsory Military Induction in this light.

However, the struggle's history, fought with the blood of this nation, will never ever stop. The campus' keen democratic struggle and the opposition sphere of the struggle for democratization came into agreement during the Lee Chong incident and the Big Robber incident. The stream of the people's consciousness was shown and this consciousness of the unyielding people's struggle was expressed despite whatever brutal oppression comes.

Blood-stirring Fellow Students!

Is not the campus, which has to obey the truth of life, losing its color in ghastly pale death? The Graduate Quota System demands that students become machines, but we refuse to become intellectual technicians. Though most arduous for us, Chun's regime, turning its face from us, had the fascist education lacky, Lee Gyu-Ho, announce the so-called Graduate Quota "Improvement Plan" with its 7% rule for seniors. Induction through the strengthening of the Relative Evaluation of Education is greatly troubling to our condition. But isn't this just the predicament of the regime being more cramped in the things it can do?

Our fellow democratic students were taken to the Kwan Ak police station and given the Induction Treatment. The school authorities ex post facto make a Temporary School Leave for Guidance (School Regulations Article 70, Clause and Conditional Clause). At the office for keeping the peace, they are assaulted and beaten during the investigation process and given 30 months of military service under Special Watch. More than Arbitrary Search, there are more severe violent devices, namely the Compulsory Military Induction.

ASTA (American Society of Travel Agents) the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) meetings, Chun's tour of Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and Reagan's Korea's visit; all expose the present regime's begging and dependency in its diplomacy with outside powers. This is nothing except it suppressing its inner contradictions. Democratic Fellow Students! Our close fellow students are being expelled from the campus and 1.5 million open air stall keepers are being driven out of the city. When political power is driven out of the foundation of common people's lives, is it possible to make the Creation of An Advanced Nation?

We have heavy hearts after losing our brothers and sisters in the KAL plane incident. Power and collusion were bound up with exclusive monopoly capital by privilege and without reason as came out in the explanation of the Myung Sung scandal. A complete lifting of the ban of opposition politicians must occur and the extensive democratic debate must continue.

Fellow Students! Kwan Ak's Democratic Students!

Only during the struggle to protect freedom can we be given true freedom. We ourselves are the only ones left to protect the campus. What more is holding you back? Let's go together! Protect

(Continued on page 7)

Compositions by Korean Children in Japan

Reporter for Children's Union's Paper

I am a reporter for the newspaper of the Children's Union of our school. The paper has been published since I was a 3rd grader of our elementary school.

Our teacher asked Sun I, my classmate, and me, "Why don't you publish a classroom newspaper?"

We looked at each other and make up our minds to publish our classroom paper.

We looked at each other and make up our minds to publish our classroom paper.

Since then, we have being published our classroom newspaper. At first, we decided on the name of our paper. We prepared a box, asking our classmates to suggest good names.

That day I returned home in high spirits. My friends and I talked only about our paper on our way home.

The next morning I got up early and rushed to school. I didn't speak much with my friends on my way to school. As soon as we arrived at school, we hurried to enter our classroom and opened the box. "Ya!" We raised a cheer. The box was full of slips of paper on which written were favorite names chosen for the paper.

We took out slips of paper one by one. "Mangyongdae," "Poksunga", "Chollima," . . . etc. These names were nice.

As a result, our paper was named "Dear Friends," which carried our wholehearted wish that all our classmates would be good friends.

After we named our paper, we consulted our teacher as to how to mimeograph a newspaper.

There were many subjects we wanted to write about. They included: important anniversaries and events every month; examples shown by our classmates; stories about seasonal events; various things which our friends seemed to be interested in or want to know; appeals for correct usage of our mother tongue; interviews with our teachers, the chairman of the Children's Union, and others.

We decided on our assignments and began to write. We also drew illustrations for stories. Puzzles, comics, ...

One day, we planned to interview our principal as if we were real journalists. We had with us several sheets of paper and pencils.

When he was busy making flower beds for the children of each grade and putting a children's park in order so that we could play freely without meeting any obstacles we asked him, "We want to interview you." He replied, "I am a loss for a reply to your abrupt question."

Later, we visited our principal again. We prepared various questions, which we wrote down on a sheet of paper. In front of his room, we said, "We are members of the editorial group of Class No. 1 of the 3rd grade. Then, he replied, "Yes, come in."

Suppressing our excitement, we entered his room. I asked him, "Why do you always take care of the flower beds?" He said, "It's good that our flower beds are well taken care of." Sun I wrote down what he said.

I continued, "Why were you putting the front yard in order again?" He said that he was doing that so pupils could play pleasantly.

We all wrote our stories. One day we were so immersed in making the paper that we forgot time. We stayed at school until 6:00 o'clock in the evening. Our teacher and mothers were worried about us. At first it seemed easy to publish a paper as we had planned. But, in fact, I realized in the course of preparing our paper, it was difficult and hard to do so.

One day we had to stay late at school for our paper, though our classmates had returned home early. Then, I did not want to continue work at school.

The other day, other friends had returned home because of their personal reasons, so I had to work alone.

After a lot of accidents and trouble, we became 4th graders and I became a member of the Children's Union. I was very pleased to be a member of the Union. I repeatedly smoothed down my red necktie, the mark of the Children's Union. I was determined at the bottom of my heart to be a good member of the Union.

I became vice-chairman of the Union. Therefore, I had to show an example in school life at the head of other members and study hard. I also made up my mind to publish a better paper.

When I was a 4th grader, our class paper developed into the Children's Union's paper, and the name was changed from "Dear Friends" to "Red Necktie." We worked in a way different from the way we did as 3rd graders. We discussed the editing of the paper with the editor-in-chief of the Children's Union and had to do our assignments well.

We did everything we could to publish a better paper.

We shared our work with our friends beforehand. We frequently met to discuss questions, even if they were trivial matters.

Since I became a member of the Children's Union, I have been busier than I was in the 3rd grade.

Our studies have become more difficult. I participate in sports and art circles twice a week. Furthermore, I have to lead a good life as a vice-chairman of the Children's Union. Twentyfour hours a day is not enough for me.

In addition, as vice-chairman of the Union, I have to do my duty and take care of those who are backward in their study and as members of the organization.

We wrote stories for the paper whenever possible and sometimes worked at home.

Our decisions are examined by our teacher. Then, we write our copy carefully enough to be mimeographed clearly.

Once we sent out a questionnaire to the members of the Children's Union. In the questionnaire we asked them: "Please write down your opinion on the paper. What kind of stories do you want to read? Which stories did you find most interesting?"

All the members of the Union filled out the questionnaire.

They all said that the paper was interesting and well-edited. We found that many were expecting every issue of the paper.

We were proud of being editorial members of the paper.

Their requests included, "Please carry boy's comics." "Riddles are so interesting that there should be more riddles," etc. We paid due opinion together. Reading their opinion, we decided to carry boy's comics and more riddles so that our paper might be more interesting and better.

One day we interviewed Cho U Ja, who had recently come to our Korean school. She was attending a Japanese school.

Though it was only a few months since she had begun to attend our Korean school, she answered us in Korean mixed with Japanese. "I am pleased to be able to attend this Korean school."

We carried her interview in our paper.

One year has already passed since we began to publish our mimeographed paper.

Like journalists of Chosen Simbo, the Korean daily, we will do our best to publish a better newspaper.

Now this paper is the pride of our Children's Union but of our school.

(Kim Yun Sun, 4th grader of the No. 3 Tokyo Korean Elementary School)

OLD TALE

Broken Stone-Image Statue

Here is a story told of a stone-image. This story is told in a village at the foot of a mountain where whetstones are produced. This village is located on one of the tributaries of the River Amrok, Ryanggang Province.

Once upon a time, there lived an old woman. She was making a poor living, while helping villagers. Her husband was dead and she had a small farm and rice paddy.

One day, she found lovely image of stone, about 20 cm high, on a mountain pass on his way home from a neighboring village.

She brought it home and showed it to the villagers.

It was rough and hard, as it was made of stone, but it had a sweet and round face.

Looking at it, the villagers smiled broadly. They were glad to see it, saying "It cannot be a common image. It seems a Buddha image."

They set up a small temple at the entrance of the village and put the image in it as a travelers' guardian deity.

They made offerings in front of this stone-image one after another and prayed with their hands pressed together.

One year had passed since then. Owing to a long drought, their small rice fields had dried up and they could harvest hardly any barnyard grass, millet or beans.

People went to work as a stone-cutters. They could find no other way to make a living. They had forgotten about the stone-image.

Before long, winter had come, and the village was buried in snow. So, the villagers could not even go and work as stone-cutters. They could not but wait for spring, with only a scanty storage of food.

The clear stream flowed in front of the old woman's home, and the village was blanketed with snow. Soon, buds swelled on pussy willows on the riverbanks as a harbinger of spring.

She happened to look into the stream.

Some round stones were piled up at the root of a pussy willow. Water flowed dashing against the stones. The waters sounded, "Let's live together, let's live together."

Then, she remembered the stone-image.

She had forgotten it because she was absorbed in making a living, and went to the stone cutting mountain to work.

"Good heavens! "

She went to the entrance to the village in a hurry, pushing her way through the snow. The shrine was pressed under the snow.

"Is it cold? Is it cold? I'm to blame."

So saying, she picked up the stone-image and pressed in to her breasts as if she were comforting her grandchild.

At that time, the stone-image smiled. Besides, her bosom and hands got warmer.

"Oh! This image is so kind as to warm me."

She brought it home, dancing for joy in the snow. She put it in the middle of the room, wrapping it up in a small blanket.

Strangely enough, she heard a song in a low voice.

"Let's live together, let's live together.

For a thousand years, ten thousand years, let's live together,

Eat white rice and fish,

For a thousand years, ten thousand years, let's live together."

The song came from the mouth of the stone-iamge wrapped by the blanket.

At the same time, snow-white rice ran down from its mouth incessantly.

The villagers dropped in at her home and apologized to the image for neglecting it.

Thereupon, rice came out from the mouth of the stone-image again.

The villagers built a shrine with a nice roof and worshiped the stone-image. But a covetous landlord came there.

"I'll keep it," he said and took it home. He spread a large sheet of oiled paper in front of the stone-image, made rice offerings, and prayed with crossed hand.

Though he waited for a long time for rice to come out, not even a grain of rice came out.

On the contrary, the stone-image's face got cold and the landlord's mansion and his farm got frozen.

The angry landlord smashed it into fine pieces with a hammer.

The villagers brought back the fragments of the broken stone-image each and wrapped all the pieces in a blanket.

Thereupon, a face appeared piece by piece on each of the small blanket and smiled.

The villagers worked hard together, looking at the stone-image's smiling face. Since then, they have combined to enjoy a bumper crop every year.

(Continued from page 6)
the campus under the flag of the democratic struggle!

Discussion Accords of the Seoul National Students, September 13, 1983

* Withdraw the Compulsory Military Induction and abolish the School Break Guidance System!
* Suspend campus oppression! Fire the Home Affairs and Education Ministers!
* Make the facts about the Myung Sung scandal public!
* Actualize the restoration of complete democracy!
* Immediately abolish the Graduate Quota System and the Relative Evaluation System!
* Guarantee the stall keepers' and common people's right to live!
* Immediately abolish the "Purification of the Political Climate!"
* Immediately depose the Chun regime!

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Delegations to Pyongyang (Oct. 24–28)

Oct. 24

* A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union and Minister of Youth Affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic
* A delegation of the German Democratic Republic "Berliner Zeitung" headed by its First Deputy Editor-in-Chief Fritz Wongler
* A delegation of "Tribuna Ludu," organ of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, headed by its deputy Editor-in-Chief Antoni Kurczkowski,
* A delegation of "Rude Pravo," organ of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, headed by Jan Kovarik
* A delegation of the road specialists of the Soviet Union headed by T.M. Lukanina, Section Chief of the Road Construction Institute of the Ministry of Transport Construction

OCT. 25

* A Japanese delegation for cultural interchange headed by writer Kozumi Kazuhisa

OCT. 27

* A delegation of road specialists of Mongolia headed by Ts. Tsedenish, Chief Engineer of the General Bureau of Motorway of Mongolia

OCT. 28

* A Chinese public health delegation headed by Tan Yunhe, vice-Minister of Public Health,
* A delegation of the Film Artists' Association of China headed by Yu Nanming, standing member of the Secretariat of the Film Artists' Association of China and Director and editor of the Film Publishing House
* A Czechoslovak "Moyzes" Quartette Troupe
* A Liaoning provincial friendship visiting group of China headed by Zhang Zhiyuan, deputy Governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government of China

DPRK Delegates to Foreign Countries (Oct. 5-12)

OCT. 5

* A party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Gi Hun, vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee for a visit to the Soviet Union
* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chung Song, vice-Minister of Power Industry to attend the 36th Meeting of the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydroelectric Power Company
* A friendship delegation of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee headed by its First vice-Chairman Paek Hak Yon to visit Cuba
* A delegation of the Korean Journalist Union to visit Hungary and the German Democratic Republic

OCT. 8

* A higher education delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Tae Bok, Chairman of the Education Commission to attend the Meeting of Higher Education Ministers of Socialist Countries held in Poland

OCT. 12

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to Nicaragua
* A North Pyongan provincial friendship delegation headed by Paek Man Su, vice-Chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, visiting Liaoning Province of China
* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association visiting Hungary to attend the Bureau Meeting of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers

(KCNA)

Background to Reagan's Asian Tour

Travels with Ronnie

Here are excerpts from an article written by Jon Halliday concerning Reagan's Asian tour. The article appeared in the Nov. 10 issue of Statesman:

By Karrim Essack
Special to The People's Korea

Reagan's Asian tour of Japan and south Korea is aimed at putting the final touches to the Pentagon's global strategy of the militarization of Southeast Asia, and militarization and nuclearization of the Far East. The specific problems this would now entail would be to create a Southeast, Northeast treaty organization along the lines of NATO. In this the nucleus would be the U.S., Japan and south Korea now linked up with the tripartite military alliance. On the outer ring of this alliance would be some ASEAN states. It will be a mission for war.

At the banquet speech made in honor of the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism President Kim Il Sung warned the delegates against a possible nuclear war which could be transformed into a global war. He said:

"U.S. imperialists' new war moves are assuming a very grave and dangerous character in the Far East which includes our country. In accordance with their aggressive Asian strategy, they are expanding their military bases in and around south Korea and bringing in a huge amount of nuclear weapons and other annihilation means of war. . . Of late they are trying to deploy in south Korea even neutron weapons. Thus south Korea has now become a most dangerous powder magazine and a U.S. base of nuclear war. And in our country there has been created an extremely tense situation which may spark off a war at any moment."

Just what are the nuclear and other sophisticated weapons that President Kim Il Sung was referring to in his speech?

Western Europe, particularly those countries which belong to NATO could provide an answer. It was in 1979 that those countries in the NATO alliance took the fateful decision to deploy 572 nuclear missiles consisting of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles by the end of December 1983 if the Soviet Union did not dismantle its SS4s, SS5s and SS 20s. Western Europe has become militarized as well as becoming nuclearised. Preparations have been advanced on not only the number of missiles, but also on the types and locations where these would be deployed this year. Others would be brought in from the United States which is the only supplier in 1984 and 1985.

In Britain the Thatcher government has given Reagan the green light to house 96 cruise missiles at Greenham Common by 1983. (The United States delivered on Nov. 14 the first of the 572 new medium-range nuclear missiles scheduled to be stationed in Western Europe, to Greenham Common – Editor) Italy would take in 112 of these and they will be based at Comiso. West Germany is to accept 108 Pershing-2s which have a shorter range and missile sites have been identified at Schwabisch – Gmund, New Ulm and Nechasulm. All three sites will have 36 each of such missiles.

At both Greenham Common and Comiso there are air bases with large runways and thus it would be possible to airlift the equipment such as transporter erector launchers (tels) that hold and fire the missiles, the launch control centres and the tractors that can pull them down. The missiles like the Pershing-2 weigh about seven tons and could be transported by helicopters.

The actual location of the site would be kept a secret and will be heavily guarded by two rings, the outer one by the local police and the inner one by the Americans. This more than anything else shows that the Reagan administration does not trust its own allies and despite agreement on who shall have the final say in the actual firing of these, it is the Pentagon militarists who will have the final say.

In Reagan's Asian visit, the hope that the creation of a military organisation would go side by side with the deployment of nuclear missiles. However even if no such an organisation materialises, the Pentagon is going ahead with its deployment. President Kim Il Sung spoke of 1,000 nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction being shipped to south Korea. Japan up till now has hidden the fact that its country stores American nuclear missiles. After Reagan's visit it might come out in the open. The spokesman of Japanese militarism is the present prime minister Nakasone. His one aim in life is to turn Japan not into an industrial giant of capitalism but "an unsinkable aircraft carrier." Barely a year in office he has done what no previous prime minister even dare to think namely increase the defence from 1 to 1% of the total defence budget. It comes at a time when the government itself is in serious financial difficulties. Observed the British weekly the "Economist" in its issue of the 9th July 1983: "Japan has to run faster because its exchequer is broke. Broke?" The government is in the hock (in debt) to the tune of $425 billion and is finding it difficult to service its debt let alone pay it off.

Where then will the money be found the huge bill for defence. Is this Nakasone will follow obediently the footsteps of his mentors, Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher who have cut social services in the fields of health, education and unemployment benefits. At present unemployment is hidden and put at 2 to 3% of the total force of 57 million.

Reagan's visit would aim at finalising arrangements for the deployment of missiles. This will embrace not only the siting, but whether these should be rely on air, sea or land. In the case of Europe, the phasis has been on land based missiles mostly cruise and Pershing-2. But the specific realities may well favour, weight being given to vehicles carrying these missiles.

If Japan opts for the latter, then the bombers that the U.S. has made available to Europe will be placed at the disposal of the Japanese militarists. A total of 156 F-111 bombers are to be stationed or are already in Britain. These have a radius of 4,400 kms. The total load capacity of these are not given. Europe is to be sent 6 of these. The figher bombers capable of nuclear warheads will include F-4s, F-16s and A6s and A7s. These have a limited range between 800 to 1,200 kms.

However, the land based missiles have an advantage over the fighter bombers in that the latter have to contend with anti-aircraft defence including SAM's which are accurate and deadly.

Submarines carrying nuclear warheads have been the Polaris A2s which have a maximum range of 4,000 kms. The U.S. has the Poseidon but all these are giving way to the President made in the U.S. and to which Thatcher's government is now committed.

All these grandiose plans of militarists head by US imperialism must end in disaster as did the mad dreams of Hitler and Tojo. The people of America don't want it. The people in Europe don't want it. The people of the Third World don't want it. The Japanese and Korean people who were the first victims of the nuclear holocaust don't want. Such is the hatred for militarism and war that the people have enshrined this in article Nine of their constitution. As this is very important it is being quoted extensively. It reads:

Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice or order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or the use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aims of the preceding paragraph, land, sea and air forces as well as other war potential will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognised.

Nakasone at the instigation of the Pentagon has already prepared the coffin for Article Nine. The secret military bases in Japan, the participation with the U.S. and the puppet south Korean regime in war exercises, the astronomical defence budget, the secret meetings with NATO countries and the announcement that Japan would patrol the 1,000 miles of sea lanes all point that not only the coffin is being prepared but the nails are being knocked in. It would be expected that Reagan would knock in the final nail in the coffin of Article Nine of the constitution.

But the militarists, representatives of some of the biggest multinational corporations of the world represent only a tiny minority and they will not succeed. Already they are being faced with waves upon waves of demonstrations from America to Europe, right through south Korea to Japan. Black, brown and white hands have formed one mighty and vast human chain linking continents. This issue is not only the survival of the human race but of most of us this earth.

The struggle for peace is creating new bonds of unity and is cutting across all barriers of race, colour, religion, language and ideology. The unit on the basis of the common will by human beings to survive must defeat Reagan's and the Pentagon's aims of militarisation and nuclearisation which must lead to a devastating new world war.

(Continued from page 1)

if the Americans deploy newtype medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe at any point, it would take relevant "counteraction" and hastened preparations to deploy mobile tactical missiles in the territories of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

The world's peace-loving people including the European people now strongly protest against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

As Ronald Reagan embarks on his East Asia tour this week, he may count himself lucky to have anyone at all to visit. Originally designed as a grand swing round the local allies, the trip had to be cut in half after Philippines opposition leader Aquino was rather too blatantly murdered on the Manila tarmac where Reagan himself would have trod. As it is, both of Reagan's hosts, Chon Doo Hwan in south Korea and Yasuhiro Nakasone in Japan, are in precarious positions. Chon is only alive at all because of an apparent fluke in missing last month's bomb in Rangoon. And Nakasone has a premature election in the offing because of his inability to break his links to his mentor, convicted criminal ex-premier Tanaka.

The Reagan Administration, with its strong California component, has pushed a 'Pacific first' approach much more powerfully than is often recognised in Europe. Not only has trans-Pacific trade overtaken trans-Atlantic trade, but the North-West Pacific area has become a key zone for the US-led military build-up against the USSR. Unlike in Europe, however, there is as yet no NATO-like organisation. Rather, the US has exclusive and strong bilateral military ties to the individual countries.

In Japan, Reagan has three main goals. First, to pressure Tokyo into upping its military expenditure and taking a much more active role in the great anti-Soviet crusade. Second, to bolster the personal standing of premier Nakasone, whom Reagan regards as a buddy (he calls him 'Yasu') and, as was uncomfortably clear at the recent Williamsburg summit, a useful lever against the vacillating Europeans. Third, to put on at least a good show of trying to get Japan to lessen its huge (1982: $20 billion) trade deficit with the US.

Organisationally, the alliance with Japan appeals to US policy-makers, especially in the Pentagon, for the very good reason that the US is unencumbered by other allies. The US, which recently got Japan to agree for the first time to the word 'alliance' to describe the US-Japan relationship, is now pushing for greater integration of Japan as a kind of 'Asian-Pacific unit' of the Western alliance. A second reason why Japan appears such an attractive ally to the US is that there is a fairly large pool of anti-Soviet civilian in Japan, kept alive by a campaign to reverse the frontier decisions reached after World War II.

The US wants Japan to increase its military spending. But this demand is fraudulently presented to the public. Both Japan and the US claim that Japanese military spending is less than 1 per cent of GNP, when in fact (by NATO criteria) it is about 1.8 per cent. And Japan already has the eighth strongest armed forces in the world (in spite of a Constitution flatly banning all such forces). Under new US-Japan agreements, Japan is to take over responsibility for patrolling the sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from Tokyo. In particular, the US is trying to get Japan to take responsibility for blocking the 'choke points', the three straits which provide egress for the Soviet fleet based at Vladivostok: the Tsushima (or Korea) Straits between Japan and Korea; the Tsugaru Strait between the Japanese islands of Honshu and Hokkaido; and the Soya (or La Perouse) Strait between Japan and the USSR.

South Korea is Reagan's kind of country: a military dictatorship with a sustained level of anti-Communist rhetoric that is unencumbered by democracy. Chon was the first "president" invited to the White House after Reagan took office. And Chon is the only foreign president who made his career fighting for the Americans (in Vietnam). But his position inside Korea is shaky. About half of his top civilian officials were killed in Rangoon and his predecessor was killed, apparently at the height of his power, by the head of his won CIA. The economy is still rocky after these shocks, while major banking and financial scandals have reached right into the "president's" family, endangering Chon's carefully constructed facade as the Confucian-style 'wise and trusted helmsman'.

The reason for this lies in the unique responsibility of the US in Korea. Not only are there some 40,000 US military personnel in Korea, with some 700-1,000 nuclear weapons, but the entire south Korean armed forces of over 600,000 men are under direct US command. When the Kwangju uprising broke out in May 1980 it was the US which gave permission for Chon's paratroopers to storm the city where they killed hundreds of civilians (some say about 3,000), many with unspeakable cruelty (women had their breasts cut off by bayonets in public; many detainees were tortured to death). This could not just be explained away as a client 'getting out of hand': these were troops under US command.

(Continued from page 1)

Pacific airforce and strategic airforce, beside the airforce of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun stressed "As instructed by the Americans and south Koreans held an 'operational meeting' of the brasshats of the south Korean ground, naval and air forces and adopted an 'attack-oriented defence policy' which plans to 'strike the north at its centre' by massive aerial attack.

"It is ill-boding that huge air forces including the strategic airforce staged a war exercise synchronizing with the scheme of northward invasion which is being put into a concrete form and stepped up and with the adoption of the 'policy of attack' from the air.

"Facts show that the large-scale 'airforce joint exercise' of the U.S. and south Korea is a deliberate and premeditated provocation to increase the tension in Korea and ignite a new war and their scheme of northward invasion is being carried into practice.

"Moreover, the exercise was participated in by many planes of the strategic airforce of the U.S. capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

"This tells that the U.S. is seeking a nuclear war in Korea and the 'airforce joint exercise' is a dangerous war gamble aimed at nuclear war."

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